

Analysis of natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail



Interreg
Polska-Słowacja

Europejski Fundusz Rozwoju Regionalnego



The project "**GreenFilmTourism**" co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Interreg V-A Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Slovakia 2014-2020

SOKCŁ
Małopolskie Centrum Kultury
INSTYTUCJA KULTURY
WOJEWÓDZTWA MAŁOPOLSKIEGO



Introduction

The past surrounds us at every step. Its manifestations are not only tangible objects/premises, but also stories, memories, customs of both everyday life and those related to exceptional events. Buildings are permanent traces of the past, whereas intangible resources are a binder that fills them with content and connects them with the present. Realization of this relationship between artifacts and contemporary meanings assigned to them by the community is the basis of a concept of cultural heritage that is extremely popular these days. Jan Pruszyński defines heritage as:

(...) a resource of immovable and movable items along with related spiritual values, historical and moral phenomena considered as the basis for legal protection for the good of a specific society and its development, and for their transfer to next generations, due to understandable and accepted historical, patriotic, religious, scientific and artistic values, important for the identity and continuity of political, social and cultural development, proving truths and commemorating historical events, cultivating a sense of beauty and civilization community.¹

The Polish-Slovak borderland area is a unique region located in the heart of Central Europe. The Polish-Slovak borderland is characterized by an exceptional richness of cultural heritage, which has been co-created by various nationalities living in the lands at the foot of the Tatra Mountains - Poles, Slovaks, Hungarians, Germans, Lemkos, Jews and Gypsies over the centuries. Traces of these seven cultures have survived in the monuments of architecture and art, rich customs, folklore and crafts, as well as in music and language. The region is also very diverse geographically: on the west side it covers the area of the Silesian Beskid (Beskid Śląski) and the Beskid Żywiecki, which are part of the Western Beskids, forming the Outer Carpathians (the area of Śląskie Voivodship), then it runs through fragments of the Western Carpathians and the Lesser Poland Upland (also known as the Małopolska Upland) (the area of Małopolskie Voivodship), in the east it runs through the plain of the Sandomierz Basin, which is adjacent to the Foothills, further south it runs through the Sanok-Turka Mountains, the Bieszczady and the Low Beskid (Podkarpackie Voivodship), and in the south through the High Tatras (Prešov, Košice and Žilina Region).

The aim of this study is to analyse natural and cultural heritage premises, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities that make up the tourist space of the Film Cultural Heritage Trail. For the purposes of this study, tourism space, according to Warszńska and Jackowski², is treated as a functionally distinct part of a geographical space within which tourism phenomena occur. Its structure consists of:

¹ Jan Pruszyński, *Dziedzictwo kultury Polski, jego straty i ochrona prawna*, vol. I-II, Kraków 2001.

² Warszńska J., Jackowski A., 1978, *Podstawy geografii turystyki*, PWN, Warszawa

- a) Components of natural environment that are perceived as useful in terms of tourism,
- b) Historical, material and spiritual cultural features of an area,
- c) Elements of technical and organizational infrastructure that meet the needs of tourists.

In the discussed case, tourism space is marked out by facilities included in the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the following borderland regions: Małopolskie Voivodship (PL), Śląskie Voivodship (PL), Podkarpackie Voivodship (PL), Prešov Region (SK), Košice Region (SK) and Žilina Region (SK). Currently, on the Trail you will find 137 places of various types: cities and villages, natural sites and institutions, which were the scenery for movies and series shot in the analysed regions.

LIST OF FACILITIES LOCATED ON THE FILM CULTURAL HERITAGE TRAIL

KOSICE REGION (SK)

Skalné mesto Dreveník
Spišský hrad
Mlynky
Rudňany
Spišská Nová Ves
Spišský Hrušov
Slovenský raj

Horný Smokovec
Krivany
Spišská Sobota
Tatranská Polianka
Skalnaté pleso
Lomnický štít
Kôprová dolina
Hotel Sliezszy Dom
Velické pleso
Bilikova chata
Zelené pleso Kežmarské
Spišské Podhradie

PRESOV REGION (SK)

Tatranská Javorina
Ždiar
Popradské pleso
Bachledova dolina
Osturňa
Červený Kláštor
Stará Ľubovňa
Sabinov
Veľký Šariš
Prešov
Fintice
Svit
Poprad
Spišská Belá
Kežmarok
Tatranská Lomnica
Hrebienok
Štrbské Pleso
Starý Smokovec
Levoča
Nižné Repaše
Solisko
Malá Franková
Spišské Hanušovce
Reľov

ŽILINA REGION (SK)

Liptovský Mikuláš
Liptovská Štiavnica
Vlkolínec
Liptovská Osada
Mošovce
Martin
Strečno
Žilina
Skanzen Vychylovka
Terchová
Zázrivá
Oravský Podzámok
Podbiel
Oravský Biely Potok
Habovka
Liptovský Hrádok
Zuberec
Trstená
Udolna Nadrz Orava
Vyšný Kubín
Kvačianska dolina
Demänovská Dolina
Vrútky

Chopok 2024 m.n.m.
Múzeum slovenskej dediny
Necpaly
Veľké Borové
Súl'ov - Hradná
Leštiny
Ludrová
Pribylina

ŚLĄSKIE VOIVODSHIP (PL)

Bielsko-Biała
Pszczyna
Cieszyn
Wisła
Ustroń
Żywiec
Sopotnia Mała
Żar Mountain
Tripoint
the Beskid Żywiecki (Rycerka, Ujszoły,
Rajcza)
Korbielów

MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP (PL)

Nowy Sącz
Stary Sącz
Grybów
Niedzica
Zakopane
Dębno
Kasina Wielka
Tropie
Krynica-Zdrój
Museum - Orawa Ethnographic Park in
Zubrzyca Górna
Olkusz
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska
Bukowno
Jaworki

Rabka-Zdrój
Żegiestów
Czorsztyn
Babice
Tatra National Park
Bielanka
Gładyszów

PODKARPACKIE VOIVODSHIP (PL)

Jasło
Odrzykoń
Rzeszów
Stary Dzików
Jarosław
Przemyśl
Przemyśl Fortress - Fort XIII "San Rideau"
Krasieczyn
Kalwaria Paławska
Solina
Lutowiska
Chmiel
Brzegi Górne
Ustrzyki Górne
Tarnawa Niżna
Baligród
Zagórz
Sanok
Besko
Rudawka Rymanowska
Rymanów
Iwonicz-Zdrój
Jaśliska
Bóbrka
Dukla
Komańcza
Wara
Zatwarnica
Połonina Wetlińska
Lesk

In the analysis presented in this study, only selected facilities, which are considered as the most attractive from the point of view of tourism, were taken into account. Detailed analyses giving a more detailed presentation of the cultural richness of individual regions through which the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail runs have been prepared separately for each of the regions. They have been attached to this study in the form of separate studies.

Cultural heritage of the Polish-Slovak borderland, with particular emphasis on facilities located near the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail

Natural and cultural uniqueness of the analysed region is evidenced by the number of places covered by various forms of protection located in the Polish-Slovak borderland. The analysis covers both tangible, intangible, and natural heritage facilities. The ones that are the most popular among visitors and have the best-developed tourist infrastructure have been selected. Attention was also paid to cultural trails, which are currently one of the most popular forms of presenting the region's heritage, and which in many places intersect regions of the Polish-Slovak borderland, especially in the vicinity of facilities on the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail map. To emphasize the importance of intangible heritage, the study also contains information on the most important events and festivals promoting the culture of regions through which the Trail runs.

The most important places, facilities, and complexes of cultural heritage in the Polish-Slovak borderland

Places that have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, thus being recognized as the common good of humanity, are particularly marked on the map of the analysed Polish-Slovak borderland area. They are also the greatest tourist attractions of the region and at the same time have the best-developed tourist infrastructure.

In the Małopolskie Voivodship there are 14 historic buildings and complexes entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List (they include: Kraków Old Town, the German Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, the Wieliczka Salt Mine, the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka, the Bochnia Salt Mine, and Architectural and Park Landscape Complex in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, four wooden churches: in Dębno, Sękowa, Binarowa and Lipnica Murowana, and four wooden Orthodox churches: in Brunary Wyżne, Kwiatów, Owczary and Powroźnik), as well as 6 historic complexes recognized as Monuments of History (i.e. Bochnia – salt mine, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska – landscape complex of the Mannerist pilgrimage park, Kraków – historic city complex, Racławice – area of the historic Battle of Racławice, Wieliczka – the salt mine, Stary Sącz – the old town complex with the Monastery of Poor Clares).

It is worth noting that one of the facilities co-creating the Film Cultural Heritage Trail - **the Sanctuary in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska** - is entered both on the UNESCO World Heritage List and has been recognized as a Monument of the Polish History³. It is a Marian and Passion Bernardine sanctuary, which is often called the *Polish Jerusalem*. It is part of the basilica and monastery complex. It is located at the top of Żar Mountain, to the south and east of it there are 42 chapels and path churches. In the immediate vicinity of the Film Cultural Heritage Trail, it is also worth paying attention

³ Sanctuary in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska <https://kalwaria.eu/>

to other facilities from the UNESCO list: **four wooden churches: in Dębno, Sękowa, Binarowa and Lipnica Murowana.** *These churches are a unique example of various aspects of medieval church building traditions in the Roman-Catholic culture. Their construction was based on the log technique, which was widespread in Northern and Eastern Europe since the Middle Ages. Churches were founded by noble families and were a symbol of prestige. They were an interesting alternative to brick buildings, which were built in cities*⁴. Near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail, there are also **four wooden Orthodox churches: in Brunary Wyżne, Kwiaton, Owczary and Powroźnik.** *These churches are a testimony to separate construction traditions, rooted in the tradition of the Eastern Church. Tripartite temples are crowned with pavilion or onion-shaped cupolas. Within the inscribed areas, outside the Orthodox churches, there are wooden bell towers, cemeteries, and gates, inside the Orthodox churches – iconostasis and polychromes*⁵.

There is one UNESCO site in the Śląskie Voivodship. It is the **Tarnowskie Góry Lead-Silver-Zinc Mine and its Underground Water Management System.** The mine is located in Upper Silesia, which is one of the main mining areas in Central Europe. The site includes an entire underground mine with tunnels, shafts, galleries, and underground water management system. The 19th century steam pumping station has been preserved on the premises of the mine to this day, which is a testimony to the continuity of works on draining water from the mine for over 300 years. Thanks to a special system, unnecessary water was used to supply the city with drinking water and for industrial use. The Tarnowskie Góry Mine had a significant share in the global production of lead and zinc⁶.

There are six sites from the UNESCO List on the map of the Podkarpackie Voivodship. Among them you can find **two wooden gothic churches in Blizne and Haczów** and **four unique Orthodox churches in Chotyniec, Radruż, Smolnik and Turzańsk.** These sites are joint entries with wooden churches and Orthodox churches located in the Małopolskie Voivodship. These temples are an example of unique traditions of religious architecture in the region, as well as important witnesses of its history. Church in Haczów, which is over half a millennium old, until recently was considered the oldest in Poland, as evidenced by, inter alia, engraved inscriptions that can be found on the outer walls of the temple. On the other hand, the greatest distinguishing feature of the church in Blizne are wall paintings from various periods – from the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. These polychromes are the so-called Bible of the Poor in a rich version, which not only present the martyrdom of saints, but also refer to the history of the region, e.g. referring to the Tatar invasions that plagued the vicinity of Blizne. St. Paraskeva Orthodox church in Radruż, built most probably at the end of the 16th century, is one of the oldest wooden Eastern-rite churches preserved in Poland and at the same time an example of an older Halych Orthodox church, which means that it is distinguished by its age, as well as shape

⁴ Polish sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List <https://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/polskie-objekty/>

⁵ Polish sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List <https://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/polskie-objekty/>

⁶ UNESCO in the Silesia <https://www.slaskie.travel/news/1013384/unesco-w-slaskim-najnowsze-wydanie-magazynu-in-your-pocket>

and form. Orthodox church in Chotyniec, which dates back to the 17th century, is distinguished by a unique architecture of its interior: preserved wooden galleries and wall paintings. Orthodox church in Smolnik on the San was built in 1791. Unlike other UNESCO sites in the Subcarpathian region, interior of the Orthodox church in Smolnik was decorated in a contemporary way. At the same time, it is an example of an exceptional so-called architectural Boyko style. This Orthodox church is located in the heart of the Bieszczady Mountains, at the foot of Trohaniec, near hiking and horse trails, by the large Bieszczady beltway. St. Michael Archangel's Orthodox Church in Turzańsk on the Oslawa river is also perfectly integrated into the mountainous landscape on the border of the Bieszczady and Beskid Mountains. It is a unique example of Eastern-Lemko architecture. Both its architecture and decoration are related to the Lemko culture. Importantly, the Lemkos still live in the vicinity of Turzańsk and an Orthodox parish has been operating in this place since the 1960s. Thanks to this small Lemko community, the Orthodox church not only stands, but also lives⁷.

Also, on the Slovak side of the border, in the vicinity of the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail, you can find many extremely valuable places inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. One of them is **Spisski Hrad and related cultural monuments** located in the Prešov Region. This premise is one of the largest military, political and religious complex buildings in Eastern Europe, dating back to the 13th and 14th centuries, distinguished by perfectly preserved elements of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. After the extension of entry in 2009, this historic complex is known as **Levoča and Spiš together with cultural monuments**. Thus, the contractual boundaries of this heritage site were extended to include the historic centre of Levoča, built in the 13th and 14th centuries. Most of the buildings have been preserved, especially the 14th-century church of Saint James with a collection of ten polychrome late-Gothic altars from the 15th and 16th centuries. The largest of them, the main altar, 18.6 meters high, was built by Master Paweł of Levoča around 1510⁸. Bardejov is also a city located in the Prešov Region, unique cultural space of which has been entered on the UNESCO List as the **Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve**. Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a medieval fortified town that perfectly reflects the urbanization of the region. There is also a small Jewish quarter built around a magnificent 18th-century synagogue. In this region, attention should also be paid to the **Ancient and primeval beech forests in the Carpathians and other regions of Europe**, which have been on the UNESCO List since 2011 as a German-Slovak-Ukrainian cross-border entry. The Ukrainian part of this entry runs through the Prešov Region. Primeval beech forests in the Carpathians are a unique example of an intact temperate zone forest complex and at the same time the most complete ecological system of European beech forests. The area is also an invaluable reservoir of genetic material not only of beech trees, but also of many other species associated with this type of forest habitat⁹.

⁷ UNESCO in Subcarpathia <https://podkarpackie.travel/pl/unesco-w-podkarpackiem>

⁸ UNESCO Slovakia <https://www.unesco.pl/?id=301>

⁹ UNESCO Slovakia <https://www.unesco.pl/?id=301>

The Žilina Region can be proud of the village of **Vlkolinec**, which has been on the UNESCO List since 1993. The village of Vlkolinec, located in central Slovakia, is a well-preserved complex of 45 buildings, typical of traditional rural settlements in Central Europe. It is the most complete complex of this kind in the region, with traditional wooden houses, typical of mountain areas.

On the territory of the Košice Region, there is a unique UNESCO site which is an example of the natural heritage of mankind: **The Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst**. This is a joint Slovak-Hungarian entry. It is made up of 712 exposed caves that make up a typical temperate-zone karstic system, distinguished by the diversity and concentration of forms in a limited area. The combination of tropical and glacial climatic effects, rarely found in this part of Europe, allows to study the geological history over several tens of millions of years in this place.

On the Slovak side of the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail, you can find unique monuments of wooden architecture, just like on the Polish side of the border. **Wooden churches and Orthodox churches in the Slovak part of the Carpathians region** have also been declared a UNESCO heritage of humanity. This entry includes two Roman-Catholic churches (Hervartov and Tvrdošín), three Protestant (Kežmarok, Leštiny and Hronsek) and three Greek Catholic churches (Bodružal, Ladomirová and Ruská Bystrá), dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. *The churches are examples of a rich local tradition of religious architecture, created at the meeting point of the influences of Latin and Byzantine cultures. The buildings are typologically diverse: they differ in their external appearance as well as the layout of rooms, adapted to the needs of religious practices. Paintings covering the walls and ceilings, as well as valuable items adorning the temples, also decide on the special value of these places.*¹⁰

The above-mentioned sites are only a few of the examples showing the unique cultural heritage of the Polish-Slovak borderland. In the analysed area, however, you can find many other examples of buildings and places that show the cultural richness of the region and at the same time prove its uniqueness in comparison to the others.

For example, the Małopolskie Voivodship is also an important destination for **pilgrimage tourism**. There are numerous sanctuaries on its territory: in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska (already mentioned), Kraków-Łagiewniki or in Zakopane-Krzeptówki. In the vicinity of the Film Cultural Heritage Trail, you can also find the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Ludźmierz – a smaller basilica. It is one of the most important Marian sanctuaries in Lesser Poland. There is a figure of Our Lady of Ludźmierz, famous for its miracles, called the Gaździna of Podhale, which is almost 600 years old. In Kobylanka, located in the Gorlice commune, there is the Sanctuary of the Lord Jesus Crucified with the worshipped Image of the Crucified Lord Jesus. Currently, it is a place of pilgrimage, mainly for pilgrims from nearby towns and the region.

¹⁰ UNESCO Slovakia <https://www.unesco.pl/?id=301>

Cultural heritage of the Śląskie Voivodship is very diverse. On the one hand, there are **several dozen castles and palaces** in Silesia that used to be defensive or representative. Particularly noteworthy among them is the palace and park complex of the Dukes of Pszczyna in Pszczyna, which houses the Castle Museum. The building, built in the French Neo-Renaissance style, with preserved interiors, is surrounded by a large landscape park. The border character of Silesia is documented by a dozen or so defensive castles erected on the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland, lying alongside the Trail of the Eagles' Nests. Many places have survived in a state of ruin. The most picturesque are the remains of the castle in Ogrodzieniec, near Zawiercie, and castles in Olsztyn, Bobolice and Mirów. Śląskie Voivodship means also numerous religious monuments (similarly to Lesser Poland, forming the Wooden Architecture Trail), as well as industrial and post-industrial facilities¹¹.

The Podkarpackie Voivodship is also an extremely diverse place when it comes to culture. Here you will find the **monuments of magnate culture**, including the heritage of the 1st and 2nd Republic of Poland (tangible and intangible historical artefacts, e.g. palace and court complexes, magnate latifundia, noblemen's manor houses, presbytery farms), **middle-class culture**, examples of which are historic urban layouts of the cities of Jarosław, Przemyśl, Rzeszów, Krosno, Sanok. But Subcarpathia is also a **remnant of prehistoric times**: mounds, burial mounds, settlements (e.g. the Tatar mound in Przemyśl), fortified settlements, e.g. Aksmanice, Chotyniec, Trzcinica near Jasło (Carpathian Troy) and **Jewish culture** and its traces: synagogues (e.g. in Lesko), cemeteries (e.g. in Leżajsk with the tomb of Tzadik Elimelech or in Rymanów), residential buildings (e.g. in Jarosław) and museum exhibitions.¹²

Whereas in Slovakia it is also worth paying attention to such monuments as the **Gemer and Abov Churches** with medieval wall paintings located in the historical region of Gemer on the Slovak-Hungarian border, which is one of the most attractive tourist regions in Slovakia. Similarly, the Slovak-Hungarian cross-border **Tokaj Wine Region** is an extremely interesting place on the Slovak heritage map. Here you can not only taste wine, but also learn about the history of viticulture, which dates back over 1000 years in this place.

In the Košice Region, it is worth paying attention to the historic city of **Košice**, with a unique, lenticular layout of the historic city centre or the **Rocky town Drevenik**, which stands out due to its invaluable botanical, zoological, archaeological, historical and palaeontological value. This place is located in the Hornádska Basin in the cadastral area of Žehra and Spišské Podhradie communes. It is one of the oldest protected areas in Slovakia.

In the Žilina Region, apart from the aforementioned village of Vlkolínec, it is worth paying attention to the **Ruins of the Strečno Castle**, which tower over the Váh River as a symbol of feudal power in Central Powiśle. Although the castle has been a ruin for three centuries, its well-preserved

¹¹ Śląskie Travel <https://slaskie.travel/>

¹² ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of the Śląskie Voivodship (2021). Bielsko-Biała: Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. (unpublished document)

architecture is a testimony to the development of a medieval fortress from Gothic to Baroque. The **Museum of the Slovak Village** also deserves the attention of tourists. It is the largest nature exhibition in Slovakia. It is located in Jahodnícke háje, east of Martin. The open-air museum presents folk architecture, housing, and the life of typical rural communities in Slovakia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. On an area of 15.5 ha, there are 145 exhibits of Slovak folk architecture from north-western Slovakia¹³.

Prešov Region is a region of castles, palaces, and manors. The most attractive for tourists are: **Ľubovňa Castle in Stará Ľubovňa, Kežmarok castle, Šariš castle, Kapušciński castle, Kamenica castle, and manor house in Stróže**. The partially reconstructed Ľubovňa Castle stands on a limestone hill and its origins date back to the 13th century. An important group of monuments in the landscape of the Prešov region are also **archaeological sites** (burial sites, settlements, fortified settlements, fortresses, extinct urban settlements, and religious buildings). The importance of some sites in the field of knowledge about mankind is pan-European and even global (**Neanderthal man sites in Gánovce and Hôrka-Ondrej** or the Bronze Age fortified settlement in **Spišský Štvrtok**).¹⁴

Cultural trails that present the cultural heritage around the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail

Cultural and natural heritage of Poland and Slovakia is presented within dozens of cultural trails that cross the region. These trails are of various nature: they present both local and regional heritage, and some of them are of a cross-border nature. Apart from tangible sites located on the trails, local traditions, customs, and folklore cultivated around the trails are an extremely important aspect of them.

In terms of the number of cultural trails, the Małopolskie Voivodship definitely stands out with over 90 cultural trails of various types running through it.¹⁵ The most famous are:

The Wooden Architecture Trail – a trail with 251 of the most interesting historic wooden buildings from the Lesser Poland region. These include churches, Orthodox churches, bell towers, manor houses, cottages, granaries, and open-air museums.

The Trail of the Eagles' Nests – a walking and cycling trail connecting Kraków with Częstochowa, 91 km long in Lesser Poland. Running along the former Lesser Poland defensive line, which was formed by defensive castles built on limestone rocks, like eagles' nests. The trail leads through the Complex of Jurassic Landscape Parks and Ojców National Park as well as attractive landscapes, where you can admire hills and limestone rocks with original forms, outliers, and numerous karst caves.

¹³ BENČ, Vladimír (2021). ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of Košice and Žilina Region (2021). Presov. (unpublished document)

¹⁴ BENČ, Vladimír (2021). ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of Košice and Žilina Region (2021). Presov. (unpublished document)

¹⁵ Trails of Lesser Poland <http://szlakimalopolski.mik.krakow.pl>

The Lemko Orthodox Church Trail – a trail running through the Krynica-Zdrój commune, leads to wooden and brick Lemko Orthodox churches located, among others, in Krynica-Zdrój, Berest, Polany, Piorunka, Czarna, Mochnaczka, Tylicz, and Muszynka.

The Trail of Medieval Towns of Lesser Poland – the trail runs through architecturally interesting towns with medieval origins. There are several towns and villages on the trail, including: Bobowa, Ciężkowice, Czchów, Dobczyce, Lanckorona, Lipnica Murowana, Nowy Wiśnicz, Stary Sącz, Szczyrzyc, Tuchów, Wojnicz and Zakliczyn.

Zbójnicki Trail – purpose of the trail is to develop tourism and sightseeing, and to disseminate knowledge about folklore, regionalism, history, customs and habits of the Carpathian highlanders.

Jurassic Strongholds Trail – a tourist trail in the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland, on the route of which lie 14th-century defensive watchtowers, not covered by the Trail of the Eagles' Nests. The trail leads through the ruins of watchtowers (Suliszowice, Przewodziszwice, Łutowiec, Ryczów), castles (Ostrężnik, Morsko, Ogrodzieniec, Pieskowa Skała, Ojców), next to the monastery in Grodzisk, through the Ojców National Park and reserves (Ostrężnik, Góra Zborów, Smoleń).

The Papal Trail – a group of tourist trails running along the paths that were traversed by Karol Wojtyła years ago. Two sections stand out in the analysed area: the Papal Trail in the Beskid Wyspowy (the so-called Zagórzański Trail) and the Podhale Papal Trail in Gorce.

The World War I Cemeteries Trail – it is a cultural trail referring to the historical events of the First World War, in particular the Battle of Gorlice, which took place in 1915. This event is commemorated by several dozen war cemeteries scattered around Gorlice and in the villages through which the front line ran.

The Marian Trail Częstochowa - Mariaszell – walking and cycling trails, along the existing trails and a road trail. Main route of the Marian Trail on the Polish section, i.e. from Częstochowa to Zakopane, is 323 km, including 102.5 km in the Śląskie Voivodship, 220.5 km in the Małopolskie Voivodship, whereas side routes are 86 km long. On the route of the Marian Trail there are about 20 sanctuaries, historic wooden churches and complexes of wooden architecture, incl. in Lanckorona and Wygiełzów, as well as the most important objects of defensive architecture in nine places.

The Traditional Crafts Trail – a trail that aims to promote creativity and folk art in the area of Podhale, Spisz and Orawa. The idea of the trail is to enable contact not only with the work itself, but also with its author.

Podkarpackie Voivodship is also crossed by a dozen or so different cultural routes that showcase the cultural richness of this region. The most important of them are:

In the footsteps of Aleksander Fredro Trail – a route connected with the life and work of count Aleksander Fredro – comedy writer, fairy tale writer, diarist and poet;

The Jasło Wine Trail – vineyards located on the trail attract tourists with their enotourism offer, quality of the produced wine and kindness of hosts. Traditionally, on the last holiday weekend, Jasło hosts the largest wine event in Poland – the International Wine Days.

The Wooden Architecture Trail – wooden architecture trail in the Podkarpackie Voivodship consists of 9 routes with a total length of 1202 km. The trail includes 127 sites of wooden architecture. On the trail you can visit, among others: churches, Orthodox churches, open-air museums, small-town buildings, manors, and palaces. Particularly noteworthy are the pearls of wooden architecture, entered on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List: the church in Haczów, dating from the 15th century; church complex in Blizne with a wooden church from the 16th century with a polychrome showing the so-called plebeian bible; St. Michael Archangel's Greek Catholic Orthodox church in Smolnik; Orthodox church complex - St. Michael Archangel's Greek Catholic orthodox church in Turzańsk; Greek Catholic Orthodox church of Nativity of the Most Holy Mother of God in Chotyniec; Orthodox church complex – parish Orthodox church of St. Paraskevi in Radruż.

The Carpathian Trail of Historical Houses and Gardens – on the trail you will find intricately composed gardens, quiet parks, magnificent architecture, old Polish cuisine and a piece of fascinating history.

The Icon Trail of the San Valley and the Oślawa Valley – an element that binds the area of the Greek Catholic cultural and religious landscape of Podkarpacie is an icon, so it is an icon that represents the trails that are offered to tourists: Icon Trail through the San Valley and Icon Trail through the Oślawa Valley. Black Gold Discoverers – the trail leads through the most interesting places related to the emergence and development of petroleum industry.

The Petroleum Trail – on the route of the Petroleum Trail you can visit open-air museums and museums with exhibitions devoted to the history of petroleum industry, places where old petroleum equipment are still stored in active mines, and places related to the activity of creators of the petroleum industry - mainly Ignacy Łukasiewicz.

The Hasidic Trail – Polish section of the international tourist Hasidic Trail connects towns in the south-eastern part of the country, including Roztocze and Bieszczady. On the route there are impressive synagogues and Jewish cemeteries with tombstones from the past: 18th, 17th or even the 16th centuries. Hasidim from all over the world come to visit many places on the Polish Hasidic Trail.

The Blue San water route – San is one of the most beautiful rivers in Poland. It is 457.8 km long, the area of its basin is 16.9 thousand square kilometres. From its sources to the exit from the Carpathians near Przemyśl, it meanders around the mountains and foothills, where it creates picturesque gorges, often cutting deep into the flysch substrate. The 158 km long section of the river between Zwierzynie and Przemyśl is perfect for canoeing trips, and the best months to cross it are April, May and June. Numerous holiday resorts and campsites allow you to plan your trip without using a tent. In order to use the river's energy, in the mid-20th century large hydroelectric power plants were built on the San, in Solina and Myczkowce. As a result of the construction of a dam in Solina, the largest artificial water

reservoir in Poland was created, with an area of 2.2 thousand hectares. Lake Solina is a great place for water sports enthusiasts.¹⁶

Silesia Voivodeship also has numerous cultural routes, among which the following deserve to be mentioned:

The Silesian Industrial Monuments Route. It is a Car tourist and cultural route that brings together facilities related to industrial culture of the Śląskie Voivodship. It presents the most important and most interesting industrial facilities in the Śląskie Voivodship in terms of tourist, historical and architectural values (facilities related to mining, metallurgical, energy, railway, communication, water production and food industry traditions). The route also consists of museums and open-air museums, workers' settlements, and operating workplaces. Owners of individual facilities are local governments, private persons, private and state enterprises.

The Trail of Jurassic Strongholds, which also runs through the Małopolskie Voivodship. It is a 152 km long blue-marked trail between Mstów and Rudawa. This is the second main trail, next to the Trail of the Eagles' Nests, running through the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland (popularly known as the 'Jura'). It connects, among others, 14th century watchtowers that are not part of the Trail of the Eagles' Nests.

The Trail of the Silesian Insurgents. It is a walking trail (also adapted to cycling) running through towns and places where Silesian insurgents fought in the years 1919-1921.¹⁷

Cultural richness of the region in Slovakia presented in the form of a cultural trail can be found, among others, in the Prešov Region, which is crossed by the so-called **Prešov Castle Trail**, with 6 sites – ruins of the largest and most important Slovak castles: Šariš, Kapušany, Obišovce, Zbojnícky, Liptov and Šebeš.

Uniqueness of the Polish-Slovak borderland culture is represented by numerous cross-border trails that run through the region, presenting elements of cultural heritage common to Poland and Slovakia. These include:

The Trail Of The Good Soldier Švejk – international Švejk Trail runs from the Czech Republic, through Austria, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland to Ukraine. It is an attempt to recreate the route followed by the hero from Jaroslav Hašek's book. The Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I – main route of the trail runs from the border of the Małopolskie Voivodship through the Podkarpackie Voivodship to the border with the Lubelskie Voivodship. It passes through places where many traces of World War I have remained. The trails' sites include military cemeteries and remains of fortifications.¹⁸ **Cross-border Tradition Trail** – Trail created as part of a Polish-Slovak project implemented by the Municipal Cultural Center in Nowy Targ. Main idea of the trail is to combine

¹⁶ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (2021). Rzeszów: Regional Cultural Centre (unpublished document)

¹⁷ Śląskie Travel <https://slaskie.travel/>

¹⁸ Trail Of The Good Soldier Švejk <https://www.podkarpackie.travel/pl/szlaki/sladamidzielnegowojaka-szwejk>

traditional craft workshops in the Podtatrze region – on the Polish and Slovak side of the Tatra Mountains. On its route, there are places where traditional craftsmanship is still cultivated. It includes, among others, the violin-making workshop of the brothers Piotr and Paweł Kowalcze in Chabówka, and two pottery workshops: of Andrzej Kościelniak and Edward Gack in Rabka-Zdrój.¹⁹

The Wallachian Culture Trail is a cross-border cultural trail that aims to expose the present traces of Wallachian pastoral activity in the Carpathian Mountains, on the Polish-Slovak border, where sheep grazing has been a decisive factor in human economy for hundreds of years. Shepherdling had a dominant influence on the shaping of material and spiritual culture of the people who settled here. The Wallachian Culture Trail is a trail of natural and cultural heritage associated with Wallachian traditions in the Carpathians. The trail is international in its nature and runs along the entire arc of the Carpathians, following the footsteps of Wallachia and their settlements, and connecting places with vivid shepherdling traditions.²⁰

The Trans-Carpathian Archaeological and Cultural Trail begins in the Archaeological Open-Air Museum of the Carpathian Troy in Trzcínica and ends in the Homeland Museum in Hanušovce nad Topľou – a Branch of the Regional Museum in Prešov. It is marked with road signs showing the directions of its course and with information boards. Aim of the trail is to show the most important archaeological and cultural sites located on the route and to present a common history that connects the people living in the Carpathian areas on both sides of the current border.²¹

Intangible heritage

According to the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the term intangible cultural heritage is defined as *practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural space that provide communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, with a sense of identity and cultural continuity, as well as being passed down from generation to generation and constantly recreated in relation to the environment, the impact of nature and history.*²² This heritage finds expression in such areas as: oral traditions and messages, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage; performing arts and musical traditions; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; traditional craftsmanship. The analysed borderland region is characterized by richness of intangible heritage, which is still alive in the region, which is manifested, on the one hand, by museum activity in this area, as well as numerous festivals and other projects aimed at popularizing the region's culture.

¹⁹ Cross-border Tradition Trail <http://www.ttt.nowytag.pl/>

²⁰ Wallachian Culture Trail <https://szlakwoloski.eu/>

²¹ Trans-Carpathian Archaeological and Cultural Trail <http://www.muzeum.krosno.pl/interreg/231.html>

²² Intangible heritage <https://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/dziedzictwo-niematerialne/>

The most important events promoting the intangible heritage of the Małopolskie Voivodship region include:

International Festival of Highland Folklore in Zakopane – an event with over 50 years of tradition, attracting bands from all over the world, as well as many experts and fans of folklore. Extremely rich and varied program of the Festival consists of performances by bands representing the highlander folklore from around the world, as well as numerous accompanying events. It shows the beauty of folk tradition and great care to preserve its authenticity and pass it on to the next generations.

“Sabałowe Bajania” Polish Folklore Festival in Bukowina Tatrzańska – is a competition of storytellers, instrumentalists, singers, groomsmen and wedding masters of ceremony. "Sabałowe Bajania" is one of the few consistently repeated series of meetings with folklore in Poland for such a long time. "Sabałowe Bajania" in Bukowina Tatrzańska is a meeting place for storytellers, musicians, groomsmen, wedding masters of ceremony and singers not only from Podhale, but also from other parts of Poland: from Orawa, the Beskid Śląski, Żywiec region, Gorce, Myślenice, Sucha, Limanów, from the region of Zagórze highlanders, from the Sądecki and Kraków regions, Spiš highlanders, Pieniny highlanders, highlanders from Piwniczna, Babia Góra highlanders, Kliszczacy z Tokarni, musicians from the Krosno Foothills, singers from the Gorlice Foothills, as well as singers from Baranów Sandomierski. Singers from the Kurpie Region, Polesie, Silesia, Kashubia and many other regions come from northern Poland.

Festival of the Children of Mountains is an International Festival of Regional Children's Groups. The festival is organized at the end of July in Nowy Sącz. Every year, children from all over the world appear at the Festival. This is a good way to show our little ones that children can be different and can speak different languages. We highly recommend the festival for whole families.²³

The most important events promoting the intangible heritage of Śląskie Voivodship include the **Beskidy Highlanders' Week of Culture**, which was initially a review of folklore groups from the towns of the Cieszyn district of that time: Istebna, Jaworzynka, Koniaków, Goleiszów, Cieszyn and Wisła, enriched with performances by guests from Żywiec and friendly Zaolzie. It was created out of the need of folklore enthusiasts and mountain people to meet in a festive, friendly atmosphere, to do music together, dance, share their cultural wealth and talk about "highland" topics. Today, the Beskidy Highlanders' Week of Culture is a gigantic undertaking, which takes over the Beskids: Śląski, Żywiecki, Makowski, Jablunkovské Mezihoří and their surroundings in the middle of summer. There are five big stages: **Wisła, Szczyrk, Żywiec, Maków Podhalański, Oświęcim**, where concerts that last several hours are held for consecutive nine days. Short concerts in market squares and street processions of bands are also organized in these places. Single concerts are also organized in other places: Ujsoły, Istebna, Bielsko-Biała. Nearly a hundred bands perform during the Beskidy Highlanders' Week of Culture, and a dozen or so are foreign groups from all over the world.

²³ Folk festivals <https://www.polskatradycja.pl/top-10/festiwale-folkowe.html>

Additionally, bands, folk singers and instrumentalists. Exhibitions of folk art, artistic handicrafts, etc. are presented. The organizers are preparing folk art fairs, and there are ongoing workshops and competitions. It can be said that the entire region comes alive during this colourful folkloric gathering. As part of the Beskidy Highlanders' Week of Culture, the following events are held:

- **Folklore Festival of Polish Highlanders** in Żywiec. This is the only meeting attended by all ethnographic groups of Polish highlanders. It is a review of bands and soloists who preserve the most valuable and authentic values when it comes to singing, music, dances, rituals and folk customs.
- **International Folklore Meetings** are the Beskidy Highlanders' Week of Culture's wide openness to the richness of world folklore. They are under the patronage of CIOFF (International Council of Folklore Associations, Festivals and Folk Art)
- **Wawrzyńcowe Hudy** in Ujsoły is a local celebration of St. Lawrence who was a martyr burned at the stake. On that day, after dusk, piles of brushwood and wood known as 'hudy' that are even several meters high, are lit.
- **The Istebna Picnic**, where bands from the so-called Tri-Village (Istebna, Koniaków, Jaworzynka) present their traditions, as well as folklore of guests, bands from other regions of Poland and the world.²⁴

Borderland character of Subcarpathia is the cause of cultural richness manifested in customs and traditions that exist to this day, which are referred to in cultural thematic routes and events such as: **National Rafting Days in Ulanów** (rafting from Ulanów was included in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2014), **Beekeepers of the Sanok Land** and **Pottery Fair** in Medynia Głogowska. Folk art of Subcarpathia is also presented during numerous events, incl. during the **Christmas Folk Art Fair in Przemyśl**, **Folk Art Festival in Tyrawa Wołoska**, the **"Floral Sunday" Folk Handicraft Fair** in Przemyśl and many others. In summer, the region hosts numerous festivals presenting folk culture: **Etno-Forest Festival of Lasowiak Culture**, Museum Festival of Lemko Tradition **"From Rusal to Jan"** in Zyndranowa, **Festival of the Eastern Borderlands Heritage**, **Folkowisko Festival** in Gorajec. For enthusiasts of the increasingly popular culinary tourism, various festivals are organized here: **Festival of Subcarpathian Products**, as well as **Festival of Subcarpathian Flavours** in Górnio.²⁵

Advantages of local craftsmanship on the Polish side of the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail can be admired while walking along the **Traditional Crafts Trail**, which has its regional section in each of the regions (Silesia, Lesser Poland, Subcarpathia).

²⁴ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of the Śląskie Voivodship (2021). Bielsko-Biała: Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. (unpublished document)

²⁵ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (2021). Rzeszów: Regional Cultural Centre (unpublished document)

Every year, in Slovakia – Prešov Region – various music concerts, folklore festivals, film screenings, traditional crafts workshops and exhibitions are held to show the richness of intangible heritage of the region. The most famous festivals and fairs in the Prešov region include: **Fair in Bardejov, Orange Summer Fest Domaša, Zamagurie folklore festival, Šariš festival of song and dance in Raslavice, Festival of Ruthenian and Ukrainian culture in Svidník, Festival of culture and sport in Medzilaborce, International youth meeting Rysy, ELRO – European folk craftsmanship in Kežmarok, Festival of Folklore Hornotorys in Krivany, Dukla Peace Run in Svidník, Hornozemplín Folklore Festival in Vranov nad Topľou, International Folk Costume Dolls Festival in Poprad, the Master Paul Days international cultural festival in Levoča, Pilgrimage to Mariánska hora in Levoča, Makovická struna** in the north-eastern region and other.²⁶

In the Košice Region, on the map of events promoting the intangible culture of the region, the following stand out: **Spiš Castle**, where throughout the year a number of cultural events take place in the castle complex in the form of concerts, theatrical performances, performances of historical fencing groups, as well as night tours showing the culture of the region. The town of **Mlynky**, where a traditional culinary festival devoted to goulash takes place every year, and **Spišská Nová Ves**, where many cultural and sports events take place during the year – Spiš Ball, Days of Humor, Spiš Exhibition Fair, Cultural Summer, Folk Craft Fair, City celebration Days, Cinematograph Bažant, Festival of Living Statues, Cycling Days, International Organ Festival of Ivan Sokol, International Music Festival Musica nobilis and other.

In the Žilina Region, one of the most interesting events devoted to intangible elements of the region's culture is "**Sunday in Vlkolínec**" – a festival held annually in the historic village of Vlkolínec. The Vychylovka open-air museum offers visitors a series of events that showcase local folk culture, including a festival of folk bands, groups and folk music of the Kysuce region. **Janosik Days** cultural festival has been held annually in Terchová since the beginning of the 1960s. Famous events organized in this place also include the Days of Cyril and Methodius, the Country Festival Rozmarín, Budzogán, Gazdovské kone, Halušky Terchová (Terchová Halusky), the day of the Holy Hubert, Half marathon (Polmaraton). The villages of Zuberec and Brestová regularly host events mainly related to the natural mountain environment. The most famous are the Ján Matlák Memorial, ski competition for a highlander hat, the Roháč triathlon, **Mountain Festival, Podroháč Folklore Festival**, cheese from the cheesemaker, cake from the landlady, trips to the surrounding peaks, etc. At the beginning of October, the traditional Mošovský michalský fair takes place in Mošovce, which is one of the largest events of this type in Slovakia.²⁷

²⁶ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of the Prešov Region (2021). Presov: RPIC Presov. (unpublished document)

²⁷ BENČ, Vladimír (2021). ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of Košice and Žilina Region (2021). Presov. (unpublished document)

Natural heritage

The Polish-Slovak borderland is not only a wealth of tangible monuments, traditions and customs, but also a picturesque natural landscape, unique in many places on a European and global scale. The analysed area is extremely diverse geographically. Certainly, one of its most important distinguishing features are numerous mountain ranges crossing the regions stretched along the border, but also numerous forested areas, waters, and valleys.

Małopolskie Voivodship is a very diverse land. It includes fragments of the Western Carpathians and the Lesser Poland Upland. Area of the voivodship covers the western part of historical and geographical region called Małopolska (Lesser Poland) and fragments of two smaller historical regions - Spisz and Orawa. As much as 53% of Lesser Poland's area is under environmental protection. 6 national parks, 11 landscape parks, 10 protected landscape areas and 84 reserves have been created here. There are also 2,189 natural monuments. Two areas – Babia Góra and Tatra National Park – have also been recognized as UNESCO biosphere reserves, unique places on a global scale, with unique natural values. Such a diversity of landscape translates into richness of fauna and flora. In the national parks alone, more than half of all species of plants and animals found in Poland have been catalogued. Fragments of a primeval forest that have survived in the Pieniny Mountains, the Babia Góra massif, the Tatra Mountains and the Beskid Sądecki are truly unique. These complexes are a mainstay for a huge number of species of rare and endangered animals, entered into the Polish red books. It is also in Lesser Poland that all Polish large predatory mammals live: bear, wolf, lynx and wildcat. In Lesser Poland, and more precisely in the Tatras, you will be able to see the edelweiss and chamois – symbols of an environment unchanged by human activity.²⁸

In the Podkarpackie Voivodship, legally protected areas currently cover an area of 801.3 thousand hectares and constitute 44.9% of the entire area of the voivodship. The legally protected areas include: Bieszczady National Park (area 29.2 thousand hectares), Magura National Park (area within the voivodeship 17.5 thousand hectares), 7 landscape parks covering an area of 275.6 thousand hectares, 13 protected landscape areas with an area of 465.2 thousand hectares, the "Eastern Carpathians" biosphere reserve covering (108391 ha) the areas of Bieszczady National Park, the San Valley Landscape Park and the Cisna-Wetlina Landscape Park on the Polish side. The rest of it is located in Ukraine and Slovakia. There are also 96 nature reserves in the voivodship. In 2020, this counted for 41 forest reserves, 24 floristic reserves, 11 landscape reserves, 8 inanimate nature reserves, 7 peat bog reserves, 4 fauna reserves and 1 water reserve. Other natural peculiarities, such as ecological

²⁸ Visit Małopolska <https://visitmalopolska.pl/pl/strona-glowna>

sites, documentation sites, nature and landscape complexes with a total area of 2.6 thousand hectares. 2087 natural monuments were registered in the voivodship, among which single trees dominated – 83.5%. The Bieszczady and Sanok districts have the largest area of protected areas.²⁹

In the Śląskie Voivodship, the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail runs mainly through the Beskid Śląski and Beskid Żywiecki, which are part of the Western Beskids, forming the Outer Carpathians. They are the youngest mountains in Poland. The nature of this region is protected within landscape parks of the Beskid Mały and Beskid Śląski, as well as in the Żywiec Landscape Park and nature reserves. Among the thirty reserves, special attention should be paid to Kuźnie inanimate nature reserve on the slopes of Muronka, where rock outcrops and caves are protected. Granting the status of a natural monument speaks about special natural, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape value of places that are characterized by individual features that distinguish them from other creations, e.g. stately trees, shrubs of native or foreign species, springs, waterfalls, karst springs, rocks, ravines, erratic boulders and caves. There are 452 such objects in the described area, including 364 single-object ones such as, for example, single trees, erratic boulders, waterfalls and 88 multi-object ones, such as alleys or groups of trees, e.g. a historic tree stand growing around the Church of the Roman Catholic Parish of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in Stara Wieś and within the cemetery in Stara Wieś.³⁰

In Slovakia, Prešov Region, there are 5 national parks – Tatra National Park, Pieniny National Park, Low Tatras National Park, Slovak Paradise National Park (which is also partly located in the Košice Region) and Połoniny National Park, 2 protected landscape areas – Vihorlatský prales, Eastern Carpathians, 54 national nature reserves, 78 nature reserves, 5 national nature monuments, 34 nature monuments, 7 protected areas and 10 protected bird areas. The Carpathian Beech Forests have been entered on the UNESCO List of Natural Heritage, which gives them the highest, fifth degree of protection. The mycoflora of the Bukowskie Mountains has also been entered on the UNESCO information list. The Połoniny National Park includes the national nature reserves of Stužica, Havešová and Rožok.

One of the most interesting natural areas of the Košice Region is the Slovak Paradise. It is a national park with many hiking trails, covering more than 194 square kilometres. The most popular with travellers is the northern part of the protected area. It includes, among others: Hornád Canyon, Suchá Belá or Kláštorisko glade. More advanced tourists choose the route through Piecky or Veľký Sokol. In the south, we can also visit the Dobšinská Ice Cave, climb the Veľká Knola peak or relax at

²⁹ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (2021). Rzeszów: Regional Cultural Centre (unpublished document)

³⁰ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail the Śląskie Voivodship (2021). Bielsko-Biała: Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. (unpublished document)

the artificial lake Palcianská Maša. In the Košice Region you can also visit the Herľany Cold Geyser, which is the only one in Europe and one of the eight cool geysers known on Earth. Its explosions are caused by the accumulation of rock gases in deep crevices, mainly carbon dioxide, which, after reaching a sufficiently high pressure, eject the water that is flowing into the hole. In the Košice Region, near the border with Hungary, you can also admire the so-called Slovak Karst. It is an area constituting a complex of plains and karst plateaus. The area is largely Triassic sedimentary rocks, mostly limestone banks. There are numerous and developed elements of the karst relief, such as caves, uvala (karst sinkholes), polje, sinkholes, karst springs, and blind valleys.³¹

From a natural point of view, the Žilina Region has almost everything. Here you will find Malá Fatra, Veľká Fatra, Choč Mountains and, above all, the Western Tatras and the Low Tatras, which are a paradise for hiking and cycling enthusiasts. Tourists most often visit caves, dammed reservoirs, and water parks. Malá Fatra is the fourth highest mountain group in Slovakia. Its highest peak, Veľký Kriváň, reaches a height of 1709 m above sea level. It is located near the villages of Terchová, Vrátna and Martin. It is divided into Lúčanská Fatra and Krivánska Fatra. These are very scenic mountains with numerous rocky outcrops. Those areas are also visited by skiers. A large ski resort operates here in the Vrátna valley. In the vicinity of Terchová you will find the so-called Jánošíkove Diery. It is a system of karst gorges in Malá Fatra Krivánska, where narrow passages carved in the limestone rock look like corridors carved in rock. The path, partly leading along ladders and bridges, runs along the stream and is one of the most picturesque places in this part of Malá Fatra. One of the most popular tourist destinations in this region is the Demänovská Ice Cave. It is located on the slopes of the Low Tatras in the Demänovská Valley. It is famous for its beautiful ice formations in the form of stalactites, stalagmites, and ice floor. It is one of the earliest mentioned caves in the world. It is mentioned in the documents from the 13th century. Here you can find a 540-meter-long tourist route. Another interesting cave in the region is the Demänovská Cave of Liberty, located on the northern slopes of the Low Tatras, in the Demänovská Valley. It belongs to the system of several caves located in this area. It is open to tourists and the route is over 1800 meters long. It is characterized by rich speleothems and presence of rocks of various shades.

Accommodation facilities

Inventory studies revealed that within the area where the Film Cultural Heritage Trail passes, accommodation services are provided in several hundred different facilities, which include: hotels, guesthouses, youth hostels, excursion hostels, campsites, hostels, guest rooms, non-categorized hotel-type facilities and other types of serviced facilities (so-called serviced facilities). Thus, within the area, there are tens of thousands of accommodation places at the disposal of visitors.

³¹ BENČ, Vladimír (2021). ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of Košice and Žilina Region (2021). Presov. (unpublished document)

Accommodation facilities are distributed unevenly in the analysed space. The vast majority of accommodation facilities are made available to tourists throughout the year.

On the Polish side of the border, accommodation facilities are particularly well developed in the Małopolskie Voivodship, where several thousand accommodation facilities have been identified. The areas of Zakopane and Krynica-Zdrój stand out especially on this map, as they attract the greatest number of tourists due to their tourist attractiveness. It is also here that the offer of accommodation facilities is the most diverse. Accommodation infrastructure is also quite well developed in the vicinity of Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, which, due to its pilgrimage functions, attracts more tourists/pilgrims. In other places along the trail, there are definitely less accommodation facilities and the standard of them is rather lower.

In the Śląskie Voivodship, analysis of the districts of Bielsko, Cieszyn, Pszczyna and Żywiec within this respect allowed for the identification of 538 accommodation facilities, including hotels, hostels, guesthouses, apartments, guest rooms, lodges and campsites. Accommodation situation in the Cieszyn district – 258 facilities and the Żywiec district – 182 is particularly favourable. A wide offer will make it possible to find a suitable place to spend longer or shorter time according to individual preferences.³²

The Podkarpackie Voivodship also has a well-developed accommodation base, where at the end of July 2020 there were 609 accommodation facilities of various types. In the Podkarpackie Voivodship, in terms of the available accommodation infrastructure, spa establishments stand out, which are among the largest facilities in terms of the number of accommodation places. There are four health resorts in Subcarpathia, three of them, i.e. Iwonicz-Zdrój, Rymanów-Zdrój and Polańczyk (Solina commune), are mountain health resorts, one of which is lowland Horyniec-Zdrój. In terms of accommodation infrastructure, the southern and south-eastern parts of the voivodship are also well developed, including the Bieszczady and Low Beskid regions. Here the majority consists of guest rooms, tourist cottages and agritourism lodgings.³³

In Slovakia, in terms of availability of accommodation facilities, the Prešov Region stands out. It is one of the most developed regions of the country within this respect. Almost one fifth of the accommodation facilities in Slovakia are located here. Guest houses and hotels dominate among the facilities that are located here. Moreover, tourists can take advantage of accommodation facilities in the form of private apartments for rent, summer houses and numerous private accommodation options. The most extensive accommodation facilities are in the town of Ždiar, which is the central town of the

³² ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail the Śląskie Voivodship (2021). Bielsko-Biała: Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. (unpublished document)

³³ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship (2021). Rzeszów: Regional Cultural Centre (unpublished document)

Bachleda valley, the town of Osturňa and the towns of Červený Kláštor, Stará Ľubovňa, Levoča and Poprad.³⁴

The Košice Region has a fairly diverse range of accommodation. Accommodation infrastructure is particularly well-developed in the vicinity of the Slovak Paradise National Park, and especially in the towns of Smižany, Čingov, Kláštorisko, Spišské Tomášovce, Spišská Nová Ves, Hrabušice, Hnilčík, Mlynky, Dedinky, Poráč, Vernár, Dobšiná. It is also here that the offer of accommodation facilities is the most diverse. Visitors can also choose accommodation facilities in the towns of Spišské Podhradie, Žehra, Spišské Vlachy, Korytné, Spišský Hrušov, Klčov, Mlynky, Dedinky, Hnilec. At the same time, guesthouses, apartments, and private accommodation dominate here.

The city of Žilina stands out in terms of the available accommodation infrastructure within the area of the Žilina Region. It is the fourth largest city in Slovakia. It is also here that the offer of accommodation facilities is the most diverse, including hotels, guesthouses, youth hostels, excursion houses, campsites, hostels, guest rooms, non-categorized hotel-type facilities and other types of serviced facilities (so-called serviced facilities). The second most distinguished location within this respect is Chopok – the vicinity of Jasna/Chopok ski resort: accommodation facilities are located mainly in the Demänovská Valley, in the area of Brezno, Tále and Bystrá. The town of Zuberec also has a fairly well-developed accommodation base. In other places along the trail, there are definitely less accommodation facilities and their standard is rather lower.³⁵

Catering facilities

Similarly to accommodation facilities, fairly extensive list of catering facilities are available in the analysed area. They consist of several hundred facilities of various types: restaurants, pizzerias, cafes, pastry shops, bars, eateries, discos, clubs, and independent seasonal gardens. The available catering offer is not very diverse. It is worth noting, however, that it is unevenly distributed in the analysed space. A much wider choice of dining options, both in terms of the type of facility and the offered cuisine, is available in larger urban centres or in the vicinity of major tourist attractions. Also, most of the accommodation facilities offer catering facilities to their guests.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the analysed regions have rich culinary traditions and thus quite diverse regional cuisine, which is one of the essential elements characteristic for the region's heritage. This cuisine is promoted through various cultural trails that lead to places and premises where you can taste certified regional products. The following trails deserve a mention:

³⁴ ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of the Prešov Region (2021). Presov: RPIC Presov. (unpublished document)

³⁵ BENČ, Vladimír (2021). ANALYSIS OF natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the Film Cultural Heritage Trail in the area of Košice and Žilina Region (2021). Presov. (unpublished document)

Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets It is a cultural trail that leads to Lesser Poland taverns, which have been marked with the "Regionalna Karczma Małopolski" (Regional Tavern of Lesser Poland) certificate. This certificate confirms high standard and quality of the provided services. Currently, the trail consists of forty-two taverns. Restaurants of the Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets consist of places with regional architecture and interior design, serving dishes specific to a given region – they are, in a way, ambassadors of Lesser Poland's culinary heritage³⁶. The following taverns are located in the immediate vicinity of the premises located on the Film Cultural Heritage Trail:

- Zagroda, Wygiełzów
- Dzika Chata, Zawoja
- Tabakowy Chodnik, Zawoja
- Gazdowo Kuźnia, Zakopane
- Krupowa Izba, Zakopane
- Zapiecek, Zakopane
- Rąbanica, Poronin
- Dwór, Niedzica
- Karczma Nad Potokiem, Rytro
- Bartna Chata, Stróże
- Gościniec Dworski, Ropa
- Gościnna Chata, Wysowa-Zdrój
- Karczma Łemkowska, Krynica-Zdrój
- Cichy Kącik, Krynica-Zdrój
- Karczma Przy Młynie, Zakopane
- Dwór Ślebudy, Zakopane
- Stek Chałupa, Zakopane
- Bacówka, Jaworki
- Chata Gieda, Zagórzany
- Karcma U Borzanka, Nowy Targ
- Siwy Dym, Rabka-Zdrój
- U Walusia, Krościenko nad Dunajcem
- Gospoda Galicyjska, Nowy Sącz

The Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets is complemented by the **“Village for Gourmets”** – a place where culinary experiences are enhanced with an extraordinary aura, where you can not only experience the pleasure of tasting, but also learn more about the region and its specificity, along with tourist attractions, historical and cultural heritage³⁷. On this Trail, in the vicinity of the Film Cultural

³⁶ Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets <http://www.mot.krakow.pl/kuchnia.html>

³⁷ Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets <http://www.mot.krakow.pl/kuchnia.html>

Heritage Trail, you will find Villa Akiko in Harkłowa, Malowane Wierchy in Gładyszów, and many more.

Full list of restaurants on the Lesser Poland Route of Gourmets is available on the website: <http://www.mot.krakow.pl/kuchnia.html>

In the Śląskie Voivodship, you can check out the **Silesian Tastes Culinary Trail**, which was an initiative of the Silesian Tourist Organization in 2012. It is one of the first culinary trails in Poland. On the trail you will find restaurants and eating places serving traditional regional dishes. Only those who have obtained the “Śląskie Smaki” (Silesian Tastes) certificate confirming the quality of dishes and their regional authenticity can be a member of the Trail. The Silesian Tastes Culinary Trail is the winner of the Certificate of the Polish Tourist Organization for the Best Tourist Product of 2013. The Trail has also received an award from the European Commission in the EDEN International Competition for the Best European Tourist Destination 2015³⁸. Currently the Trail includes 25 restaurants

- Browar Czenstochovia
- Restauracja Pod Ratuszem
- Gospoda Złoty Garniec
- Zajazd Hetman
- Zagłębie Smaku Restaurant (Holiday Inn Hotel Dąbrowa Górnicza)
- Lobby Bar (Vienna House Easy Hotel Katowice)
- SmaQ Food & Wine Restaurant (Q Hotel Plus Katowice)
- Moodro Restaurant
- Kuchnia Otwarta Restaurant (Park Inn by Radisson Hotel Katowice)
- Szyb Maciej Restaurant
- Zielony Ogród Restaurant
- Cichoń Confectionery
- Poziom+ Food & Wine Restaurant (Diament Plaza Gliwice Hotel)
- Leśna Perła Restaurant
- Hotel Opera Restaurant
- Collina Restaurant

³⁸ Silesian Tastes Culinary Trail <https://www.slaskiesmaki.pl>

- Dwór Bismarcka Restaurant
- Pod Prosiakiem Restaurant
- Restaurant of the Stodoły Training and Recreation Center
- Zacisze Restaurant
- Karczma Wiejska
- Smak Regionu Restaurant
- Karczma Rogata
- Chata Olimpijczyka Jasia i Helenki Restaurant
- Liburnia Restaurant (Liburnia Hotel)

Full list of restaurants on the Silesian Tastes Culinary Trail is available on the website:
<https://www.slaskiesmaki.pl/groupGuidebooks/105404/22687>

The Podkarpackie Voivodship also promotes catering facilities that serve regional cuisine as part of the **Subcarpathian Tastes Culinary Trail**. This trail consists of three routes: Bieszczady, Beskid-Pogórze and Northern. These routes allow you to discover rich culinary tradition of Subcarpathia, ranging from Lemko-Boyko, ethnic, peasant, bourgeois, court or even Fusion cuisine (which shows a combination of traditional recipes in a modern edition).

Northern Route of the Subcarpathian Tastes Culinary Trail is a journey mainly through Old Polish flavours – court and bourgeois, but you can also find the taste of ethnic and authorial cuisine here. This trail is currently made up of 15 places. The route includes such facilities as: Magnacka Restaurant located at the Castle in Baranów Sandomierski or Restaurant of the Hotel Ambassadorski in Rzeszów. In Rzeszów itself, you can find bourgeois cuisine in, among others, Szynek Rzeszowski, Stary Browar Rzeszowski or going north to Gospoda u Więclawów in Leżajsk. For tourists visiting the northern regions of Podkarpacie, there will be plenty of authorial cuisine, which can be tasted at the Wesele Restaurant in Rzeszów, Hotel Atena in Mielec or at the Dębowy Dwór facility in Ruda Różaniecka. Only in one place on this route a tourist can try out ethnic cuisine – at the Karczma Polska in Mielec.

The Beskidy-Pogórze Route of the Subcarpathian Tastes Culinary Trail is a journey through the flavours of peasant, bourgeois, old Polish and fusion cuisine. This route is currently made up of 14 places. You can have a taste of peasant cuisine in Karczma pod Semaforem in Bachórz or Karczma Siedlisko Janczar in Pstrągowa, while bourgeois cuisine can be found in the centre of Krosno in Piwnica Wójtówka. Court cuisine can be found in Restauracja Zamkowa in Krasiczyn, Restaurant of Castle in Dubiecko, as well as in Dwór Kombornia. On the other hand, tourists can find original flavours in the Arłamów Hotel Restaurant or at the Cuda Wianki Restaurant in Przemyśl. Ethnic cuisine can be found only in one place on the route – in Gościniec Chyrowa-Ski.

The Bieszczady Route of the Subcarpathian Tastes Culinary Trail is a journey through the flavours of Lemko, ethnic, Old Polish and fusion cuisine. There are 21 facilities on this route. You can taste the Lemko-Boyko cuisine at the Karczma Jadło Karpackie in Sanok or at the Zagroda Magija Agritourism Farm. Ethnic cuisine can be found at the Huculska Restaurant in Ustjanowa Górna or the Pensjonat-Karczma u Karnasów in Cisna, the Old Polish one at the Wilcza Jama Agritourism Farm in Smolnik or in Willa Łuka guesthouse in Wetlina. Fusion cuisine (authorial), on the other hand, is served to tourists in Chata Wędrowca in Wetlina or Tavern of the Carpatia Bieszczadzki Gościniec Hotel in Smerek.³⁹


List of restaurants: <http://www.szlakpodkarpackiesmaki.pl/>

In Slovakia, on the other hand, you can find cultural trails that promote local heritage related to the art of producing alcoholic beverages: wines and beers. Slovak wines received 60 medals at the prestigious Concours Mondial de Bruxelles competition, held in Bratislava in 2013, and 3 of them received the highest rating - GRAND GOLD. There are **six wine regions and eight wine routes** in Slovakia. Here you can discover award-winning Slovak wines – from light white wines through rosé and red wines to unique sweet wines from the Tokaj region.

It is also worth paying attention to the **Slovak beer routes**, where you can not only taste, but also experience beer – real one, healthy, with good quality, often with a unique signature of a local brewer. On the trail, tourists, apart from culinary experiences, also have a chance to broaden their knowledge about brewing as a craft. Currently there are 37 breweries on the trail (including Egidius Brewery - Poprad, Reštauračný minipivovar BUCHVALD in Poráčska dolina or Pivovar Mariannus in Prešov), 7 distilleries (incl. Nestville Park in Stará Ľubovňa) and 8 places associated with the production of mead (incl. Ing. Kondaš Peter in Košice, BioBaliareň potravín TATRARADIX in Štôla).

List of facilities that can be found on beer routes: https://sacr3-files.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/PDF%20zoznamy/Pivovary/Brewery_PL.pdf

The **Historical Recipes Trail** also runs near the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail. The trail covers 16 unique places located on the Polish-Slovak borderland. It includes breweries, vineyards, and places for producing high-alcoholic beverages. A wide range of craft beers is offered by the following breweries: Wojkówka, Dukla, Ursa Maior located in Uherce Mineralne, Stary Browar located in the center of Rzeszów and Pivovar u Medveda in Humenne. The following vineyards can boast of producing or offering tasting of local wines: Dwie Granice in Przysieki near Jasło, Rodziny Steckich in Jarosław, Dolina Sanu in Sanok, Salon Win Karpackich at the Dwór Kombornia and Przeworskie Winnice. Liqueurs and other spirits are offered by: Bieszczadzkie Smaki located in Wola Michowa

³⁹ The Subcarpathian Tastes Culinary Trail  <http://www.szlakpodkarpackiesmaki.pl/>

and Smolnik near Komańcza, Nalewki Rodziny Krzanowskich from Krosno, Podkarpacka Destylarnia Okowity in Długie, and on the Slovak side: Bird Valley Destillery in Humenne, ANMIL s.r.o. in Jurkova Vola and VANAPO, s.r.o. in Svidnik. Importantly, most of the facilities located on the trail are located in small, picturesque towns with a large, though not yet discovered, tourist potential.⁴⁰

List of facilities on the Trail: <http://www.receptury.podkarpackie.travel/punkty-szlaku>

Attachments

3.1 Analyses of natural and cultural heritage sites, tourist attractions, catering and hotel facilities located near the cross-border Film Cultural Heritage Trail in individual regions of Poland and Slovakia, through which the Trail runs.

⁴⁰ Historical Recipes Trail <http://receptury.podkarpackie.travel/>